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POWER, LIGHT AND HEAT

Shut Off From Great Business Blocks in New York

BY THE STRIKE OF THE FIREMEN

In the New York Steam Company's Big Plant Against a Reduction of Wages--Consternation Created by the Move of the Strikers--There Was Some Tall Climbing by Millionaires Who Were Used to Riding in Elevators--Merits of the Case of the Firemen--A Critical Situation.

New York, Nov. 25.--All the firemen employed in the New York Steam Company's great plant in Greenwich and Washington streets, between Cortland and Dey streets, struck at ten minutes past 12 o'clock this morning against a reduction of wages. This reduction had been ordered by General Manager St. John on Wednesday to take effect to-day. The men had told their superiors when informed of the decided cut in wages that they would not work for less than they are getting and were then reminded they say that if they did not choose to accept the company's terms they were at liberty to seek work elsewhere. They decided to quit at the midnight change of men last night, but they did not serve their employers with definite notice of their intention.

The company employed about fifty firemen on the fifty-six boilers located around the bases of the great chimneys, which are among the most prominent landmarks of the city. Eleven of these men work from midnight until morning, because in those hours there is not so great a demand upon the service. The night watch gathered at the four corners of the block on which the plant stands shortly before midnight last night, and were soon joined by nearly all the men of the day shifts and a large number of sympathizers who had left their beds to see the beginning of the fight. They were all resolved that they would not go back unless the proposed reduction was abandoned.

THEIR TROUBLES.

While they waited they told the story of their troubles. They had been receiving 25 cents an hour, and had been working from eight to ten hours a day. The company has announced that hereafter they would be paid 20 cents an hour, and would be expected to work twelve hours a day. Nearly all of them had been steamship firemen, and those said that this reduction would bring their wages down to a lower figure than they could get at sea, especially on American boats, and all joined in saying that it was a physical impossibility for a man to fire the boilers of the steam company's plant twelve hours a day for many days in succession. The steamship men said that the fire rooms of the plant were hotter than that of a modern steamer, where a man only worked four hours at a stretch and then was allowed to rest eight hours, to say nothing of the long vacation with full pay when the vessel was lying in port.

A few policemen asked the meaning of the meeting, but did not molest the men when they learned why they had assembled and saw that they were orderly.

PLAYED HAVOC.

As the hands of the big clock on Cortland street ferry pointed to the zenith the strikers all assembled at the entrance to the big boiler house. The men at work finally left their posts one by one and as they stepped out upon the sidewalk were greeted with cheers, and, in some cases, caught up and carried on the shoulders of the strikers to the corner. There was not a fireman left in the house, and before the men left they had opened the dampers, letting great volumes of cold air into the furnaces. Engineer Clarence, who was in charge, rushed out into the street and begged the men to return, but was met with a peremptory but polite refusal. Then he caught up a directory and began to hunt up the residences of the officers of the company. As he turned to the telephone to call a messenger his eye caught the needle of the big steam gauge on the wall traveling rapidly toward the zero point. He changed his plans and darted back into the building, starting up the big blowing engines and shouting to the switchmen to help him. These were the only people in the building. They ran to the boilers to raise what steam they might with the fires that remained.

BUSINESS OF THE CITY EMBARRASSED.

The strikers were jubilant with the consternation they had caused. They said the newspapers, which got their power from the company, with the exception of one, which has its own steam plant, would be late on the streets if they could come out at all, and the postoffice and Western Union telegraph service would be seriously hampered and that the big office buildings downtown would be cold. This morning before 1 o'clock the steam had fallen from the regular pressure of eighty-five pounds to the square inch to less than fifty pounds and was still rapidly falling. The elevators in the Western Union telegraph building at Broadway and Dey street had to stop running, and in this building and in the general post-office the electric lights were out, as there was not power enough to run the dynamos. There was a great hurrying around to start fires beneath the long idle boilers of their steam plants and there was pandemonium in those of the morning newspaper offices that were caught without power at the very hour when their presses were about to start. The papers rose to the occasion and their editions were run off, but in hundreds of office buildings where the steam company's power is received, there is a great climbing of stairs.

A Forger's Flight.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.--By the flight of Allen McLeod, of Melville, P. E. I., to the United States, a long series of forgeries has been brought to light. He was an apparently prosperous farmer and carried on a large produce business. He had many transactions with his banks, always retiring his book at maturity. It appears that he retired notes due at the Bank of Nova Scotia by getting forged notes discounted at the Merchant Bank of Prince Edward Island and vice versa. On the night of the forger's flight his heavily insured building was burned to the ground.

SENATOR KENNA'S CONDITION.

Not Resting So Easy, but No Tears Are Felt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.--Senator Kenna was rather more uncomfortable to-day than he has been for several days, although on the whole his family regard his condition as very much improved over what it was a week ago. While the senator is still quite sick no alarm is felt at this time as to the outcome of his illness.

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

Reports that He Is Very Ill False and Misleading.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.--Mr. Blaine's condition was again the subject of universal interest to-day, made so by the publication of statements that his ailment had taken a turn for the worse and that his life was in imminent danger. If Mr. Blaine's physician and the members of his family are to be believed, such statements are misleading and not warranted by the facts. Last summer a year ago Mr. Blaine left the city to see his daughter before she sailed for Europe. It was on that occasion that he fell ill and was removed to his cottage at Bar Harbor.

Last summer he had another attack but since his return to Washington he has been in a state of health that may be described as his normal condition, capable of earnest work, fond of open air rides and walks, and cheerful, but with very sensitive to irregularities of diet and to sudden changes of weather. As near as can be learned the attack from which Mr. Blaine is now suffering is very similar and no more dangerous than those which have preceded it. He caught cold and he was imprudent in his diet. Some congestion followed and there was a fever. The stomach was made torpid and there was a difficulty in his digestion. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary it can be said that Mr. Blaine has shown no signs of mental aberration or delirium. There has been much difficulty encountered in the effort to get reliable news as to his condition and this has fostered the origin and spread of exaggerated stories of Mr. Blaine's condition.

Dr. W. W. Johnson, who is in charge of the case, called at the house and had a short consultation with Dr. Hyatt, who has been treating Mr. Blaine especially for a stubborn bronchial affection. Subsequently Dr. Johnson informed a representative of the Associated Press that the published reports that Mr. Blaine is seriously ill are entirely without foundation.

"The facts," he said, "there is nothing really serious the matter with him. The slight cold, with accompanying fever, from which he suffered last week has entirely passed away and he is so much improved to-day that he is able to be dressed and to move freely about his room."

He felt sure Mr. Blaine would be able to go out of doors in a few days, and that he is well able even now to stand a journey in case such a course is deemed necessary for the better treatment of his case.

It is learned from another source that Mr. Blaine will soon be removed to some point in the south with the hope that the warmer climate will have a beneficial effect on his bronchial troubles, which seem to have been aggravated since the cold spell set in here.

ANOTHER BEREAVEMENT

In Store for the President--His Wife's Father Critically Ill at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.--The Rev. John Scott, father-in-law of the President, is lying seriously seriously ill at the white house. His illness is of but few days, having commenced with a fever which is probably the result of a cold. When the fever came on Dr. Gardner was called in and succeeded in reducing it greatly. Yesterday, however, it reappeared in a more aggravated form, and the patient, while not in much distress, is suffering greatly from weakness. There are periods of intermittent delirium. The President's house realize that Dr. Scott's condition is such that it may terminate fatally.

THE OHIO VOTE.

If Democrats Had Understood the Law the State Would Have Gone for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.--It now appears as though Ohio may have intended to have gone for Grover Cleveland by a slight majority. To-night the state statisticians in Columbus completed their election count upon individual presidential electors. It shows Lorenzo Vickers, the Republican elector for the Eleventh district, is defeated by James P. Seward, whose name appears first on the list of Democratic electors. Seward received 404,115 votes and Vickers 402,399. It is thought the reason why Seward obtained so many more votes than his Democratic fellow electors lies in the Australian plan of balloting in use in Ohio.

It is stated that the cross was placed beside his name by many who supposed that thereby they were voting the straight Democratic ticket, whereas they were voting for him. It is this the fact though it can never be proved enough voters in Ohio desired to vote for Grover Cleveland to carry the state by the plurality that Seward got.

A New Gun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.--The war department is negotiating with the Armstrong Company, of Elswick, England, for the acquisition of the designs for a new rapid-fire gun, which is said to be 20 per cent more rapid in action than any other gun. It is also in contemplation to secure the right to manufacture the guns in the United States.

Probably Insane.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.--The ex-board of trade man, W. C. Lincoln, who as a juror has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for soliciting bribes, is said to be insane. Efforts were made to-day to have the sentence rescinded on the ground that the morphine habit had unsettled his mind.

A BRITISH SCHEME

To Break Up the International Monetary Conference, OR ELSE KILL THE EFFECT OF IT.

Peculiar Tactics, to Say the Least.

The American Representatives Pertinently Inquire What They Are There For--Some Spleen Remarks on English Politics--Parliament to Meet in Just Two Months From To-day--Mrs. Parnell's Life Uninsurable--Other Foreign News.

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LONDON, Nov. 25.--Before the English delegates to the international monetary conference started for Brussels the instructions given by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, to Sir C. Freeman, the deputy master of the mint, and Sir C. Rivers Wilson were to expedite the deliberations and to obtain continuous sitting daily with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, so as to bring the conference to an end within a few weeks.

On the eve of the day the delegates started for Brussels the representative of the Associated Press learned from a high authority that if the conference was prolonged beyond three weeks the leading English representatives would return to London, leaving the less important members of the delegation to watch the proceedings.

OPPOSED TO LONG DEBATES.

Private advices from Brussels show that Sir C. Rivers Wilson opened the opposition to prolonged debates. As soon as the delegates began their intercommunications he objected to the proposal by President Levi, on the suggestion of the American delegates and supported by a majority of the conference, that an interval of a day for preparation be allowed between each sitting. The reasonable remonstrance that the delegates who spoke different languages--English, French, and German--would not exchange views without an opportunity to study them had no effect upon the English determination to hurry the deliberations through. Sir C. Rivers Wilson and his colleagues only finally assented to President Levi's proposal on finding that they stood alone. The incident has created the impression among the members of the conference and Brussels officials that the British delegates want to break up the meeting or cause it to fail to achieve any definite result. In the meantime they have received a decisive check. A great majority of the delegates evince every disposition to go thoroughly into the matter and to give themselves up to it until every plan promising international concert has been examined and found.

The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who is in intimate touch with some of the leading delegates, telegraphs that the conduct of the British delegates surprises the other European representatives. The Americans ask why they were brought across the Atlantic if such a policy aiming at the failure of the conference is to be pursued.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

The proposals made by the American delegates to the monetary conference at yesterday's session were printed in parallel columns, one in English, the other in French, and were to-day distributed among the delegates, each receiving a copy as he entered the conference room. The proposals say substantially:

It is generally admitted that a very large depreciation of silver as compared with gold and frequent violent fluctuations of gold and in the price of silver incident thereto, have been injurious to the commercial and other economic interests of all civilized countries, and have caused and are causing serious evils and inconveniences to trade, the full extent of which cannot yet be measured.

It is the unanimous opinion of the people of the United States that the establishment of a fixed value of gold and silver, and the full use of silver as a coin metal, upon a ratio fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, will greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of people. The government of the United States, for these reasons, proposed a convention of the powers for the purpose of conferring and determining what means, if any, should be taken to increase the use of silver as money. The United States delegates, in conformity with the general purpose of the conference, submit to the congress: That in the opinion of this conference it is desirable that means be found for increasing the use of silver in the currency system of the nations of the world.

In presenting, as requested, a further programme, the delegates of the United States consider it due to its colleagues to consider plans other than those favored by the United States. It is our desire and expectation that the powers represented submit proposals to this end. We desire that these proposals shall have precedence in discussion. In addition to other plans that may be presented, we submit the following, which are suggested by recognized authorities:

First--The plan which Moritz Levi proposed at the conference of 1881.

Second--The plan of Prof. Scattered, and lastly our own plan.

The government of the United States believes re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt paying power would be productive of important benefits to the world.

WHAT SENATOR ALLISON SAYS.

Explaining the position of himself and his colleagues, Senator Allison said that while they came representing the government of the United States and favoring the bimetallic plan, they were willing to discuss any plans calculated to promote an increase in the value of silver bullion. With singular unanimity, he said, the people of the United States were in favor of the minting of silver. It was to their interest, as well as to the interest of other nations of the world, to secure, under an international agreement, a stable standard of value. In regard to the assumption that America was a silver producing country, he said that the

silver product amounted to only \$50,000,000, while other products represented an annual value of thirteen thousand million dollars. The foreign commerce of America, he said, was constantly increasing. It was larger in 1891 than in any previous period in the history of the country. It was therefore to the interest of the United States, in common with all other nations that promote stability of exchanges and values. The conference ultimately resolved in accordance with the request of Senator Allison to postpone action on the American proposals until a later date of the proceedings and to meet on Monday to consider the proposal submitted by Alfred Rothschild, of the British delegation, of which a copy will be circulated to-morrow.

A PROBABLE COLLAPSE.

An unmistakable symptom of the general apprehension of an early collapse of the government is found in the fact that almost no private bills are being promoted in parliament. Lawyers who are the best judges as to whether the session will be long enough to deal with private bills have advised agents not to promote such bills on the ground that it would be a waste of money to do so, an early defeat of the government being regarded as probable.

The house of commons will present a unique spectacle at the opening of the session. As the Irish parties have decided to sit with the opposition, the anti-ministerial side of the house will be crowded to overflowing, while the ministerial benches will be sparsely filled. Some Conservatives enter confidently upon the moral effect of such a sight; but when the Irish members troop into the government lobby to vote with Gladstone the effect will be the other way.

OLD AGE PENSION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury approved the church of England scheme for the formation of an old age pension fund. A powerful committee is back of the movement, including the Duke of Westminster, Lord Halsbury, the bishops of London and Rochester and others of prominence. The dissenters view the scheme as planned suspiciously, believing that it is intended through its agency to recruit adherents to the established church among the workingmen. If a parliament grant be demanded it will be rejected, unless the dissenters are given controlling power in the administration of the fund.

WHEN PARLIAMENT WILL MEET.

The cabinet has decided that parliament shall meet on January 26. Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has taken to Dublin a draft of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill which will be submitted to the Irish leaders. Mr. Morley will explain to them the main provisions of the measure with the view to receiving suggestions as to the modifications they deem essential. It is understood that the measure provides for the retention of the full strength of the Irish parliament and for the strengthening of the imperial vote.

The determination of Mr. Labouchere, the well known Radical member for Northampton, to move an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech on the question of the retention of Uganda, has already obtained for his promises from a score of members that they will support such an amendment as he proposes to offer. Should the government majority disappear on the first division, which appears likely to be the case when a vote is taken on the Uganda amendment, the government will be saved from a collapse by the Unionists, who support the government policy so far as Uganda is concerned. The expected Radical desertions will not overthrow the cabinet.

WON'T TAKE PLACE.

It was announced in these dispatches yesterday that the unemployed workmen who assembled at Tower Hill had decided shortly to hold a midnight torchlight procession. The time of holding the parade and the line of march to be followed were kept secret. It can be said that the procession will not be held. The police will prohibit it, and should the men attempt to hold it despite the prohibition there will be trouble, for the authorities will disperse it by force, if necessary.

MRS. PARNELL.

Mrs. Parnell, who recently took advantage of the bankruptcy act, has offered her creditors ten shillings on the pound. She admits that she has a net annual income of £800. Her liabilities are £6,869 and her assets £4,285. A compromise with her creditors at ten shillings on the pound would therefore be very favorable to her, leaving her £1,319 of her assets. Mrs. Parnell was recently examined by a doctor, who pronounced her prospects for living long very precarious. He declares that her life is an absolutely uninsurable risk.

Steamship News.

BREMENHAVEN, Nov. 25.--Arrived--Travo, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 25.--Arrived--Fuert Bismarck, New York.

MOVILLE, Nov. 25.--Arrived--Devonian, New York.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.--Arrived--Norseman, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.--Arrived--Greece, London; City of Berlin, Liverpool; Rhonemann, Bremen; Lahn, Bremen; Rhyneland, Antwerp; Caracas, Laguayra.

The several trans-Atlantic ships that came into port to-day had a tough time on the Atlantic. The Rhyneland met with a severe gale on the 17th. Captain Weyer says the weather was the worst he has met in fifteen years.

The National Line steamer Greece, from London, had a similar experience. A great many steamers are over due. The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, from Bremen, was a day late, and her sister ship, the Hermann, from the same port, was three days behind.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at the Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

VANDERBILT'S VILLA

Burned to Ashes--A Costly Residence Goes Up in Smoke.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25.--The "Breakers," the elegant and costly summer residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is to-night a smoldering mass of ruins. Blackened and crumbling walls of brick and heaps of ashes are all that now remains of the palatial villa, which for years has been numbered among Newport's largest and finest residences.

The fire also destroyed all the valuable contents of the villa, including furniture, bric-a-brac, wearing apparel and rare and costly articles of every description. Mr. Vanderbilt himself stated in the early stages of the fire that in his opinion, nothing could be done to save his property. A portion of the furniture was saved, seeming large in itself, but insignificant either in quantity or value when compared with that sacrificed.

The house was built about a dozen or fifteen years ago for P. Lorillard, of New York, and was purchased with the extensive grounds by Mr. Vanderbilt in 1885. More than \$100,000 was expended in additions and improvements to the building, the value of which was estimated at more than half that sum at the time of sale.

The character of the furniture and decorations may be judged from the fact that in a single hall were hung tapestries estimated to be worth \$80,000 or more. Members of the family and servants also lost all their clothing in the general destruction.

BUD DON'T GET IT.

Robert Bonner Says Bud Dobbie Is Not Entitled to That Reward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.--The interview with Bud Dobbie, the famous driver and trainer of trotting horses, has occasioned much talk among horsemen. Mr. Dobbie's opinion that he has fairly won the \$5,000 offered by Mr. Bonner when Dobbie drove Nancy Hanks a mile in faster time than Maud S. had ever made, seems to be concurred in by sporting men.

Mr. Bonner, however, holds to his original decision that the fast mile was not made under the proper conditions. Mr. Bonner says: "Dobbie has no claim at all. In the published correspondence I stated I would give \$5,000 to the owner of any horse which trotted a mile in 2:05. There was not any contract. I said I would give the amount if that time was made on any of the grand circuit tracks from Cleveland to Hartford. I was careful to mention the grand circuit, because the soil in some states makes marvelous tracks. One of the conditions was that the performance must be made with the old regulation sulky."

"Then you will not give Dobbie the \$5,000."

"No, sir, because he has no right to it. Mr. Forbes has stated that he was not entitled to the money because he did not live up to the conditions. I don't want any controversy with Dobbie. The man who rubbed down Nancy Hanks has just as good a right to the money as Dobbie, but nobody has won it. As a matter of fact he is insulting Mr. Forbes by claiming the \$5,000."

DISASTROUS WRECK

On the Panhandle Road--Two Men Killed and One Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 25.--At 3 o'clock this morning a disastrous wreck occurred on the Indianapolis division of the Panhandle at Harvey station between Cambridge City and Richmond. Freight train No. 84 going east "stalled" on Jackson's hill, one of the steepest grades on the division. The train was cut in two and a part of it left on the main track about three-quarters of a mile east of the switch. Train 81 west bound was at top of the hill to meet 84, and when the first part of train 84 passed the engineer, supposing the entire train had passed, started down the hill. There was no light on that part of No. 84 standing on the main track, and the engineer did not see it until he was a hundred feet from it. Because of the steep grade the train was under such headway that it could not be stopped. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

W. F. Boermann, Indianapolis, fireman, instantly killed; H. H. Meyer, Indianapolis, engineer, both legs crushed, injuries thought to be fatal; Harry Hendricks, Indianapolis, head brakeman, severely and probably fatally scalded.

"SAM'L OF POSEN'S" TRIAL.

The Second Hearing of Actor Curtis Begins at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.--The second trial of M. B. Curtis, ("Sam'l of Posen") for the murder of Policeman Alexander Grant on the night of September 11, 1891, began in Judge Murphy's court to-day. Officer James testified to having seen the dead body of Grant on the sidewalk on Folsom street after the latter had been shot. John W. Parker, a painter by occupation, testified he had been playing pool in a saloon near the scene of the tragedy that night. When he started for home at 12:30 a. m. he saw two men scuffling, the taller one shoved the other against the wall and some one said: "Now come on." Two men then started away, the taller one holding the smaller man by the right hand. Augustin Marcoval, a peddler, testified that he saw Officer Grant with a short man on Sixth street. The two men were talking, but he did not understand the conversation.

A Jealous Woman's Deed.

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 25.--Ransom Sampson, employed as captain of a harbor boat here, and his wife, were shot by a woman named May Sims at the Planters House at 11 o'clock this morning. After the shooting of Sampson and his wife, the woman shot herself through the head. Sampson is dead and his wife cannot live. The Sims woman will also die. The tragedy is due to jealousy of May Sims, who is said to have formerly been Sampson's mistress.

Train Robbery.

TACOMA, WASH., Nov. 25.--The Northern Pacific overland train was held up at Hot Springs last night by three masked men. The robbers entered a sleeping car and ordered the passengers to hold up their hands. A robber relieved the passengers of their valuables to the amount of \$1,500.

OUR BANK SYSTEM.

The Report of Comptroller of the Currency Hepburn.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

To Congress Regarding Changes in the Law--A Strong Protest Against a Restoration of the State ("Wild Cat") Banking System to Which the Democrats Are Pledged in Their Platform--It Portends Disaster to the Laboring Classes of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.--The forthcoming report of Mr. A. B. Hepburn, the comptroller of the currency, shows that 163 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$25,285,000, were organized during the year. Fifty-three went into voluntary liquidation and seven became insolvent, leaving a net increase for the year of ninety-three banks. Nearly 50 per cent of the new banks are located west of the Mississippi river and 35 per cent in the southern states. The number of banks in operation October 31, 1892, was 3,788, having an aggregate capital of \$693,868,665, surplus and undivided profits \$340,524,179, individual deposits \$1,765,422,983, bank deposits \$530,653,202, and total resources \$3,510,094,897. The circulation outstanding shows a net increase for the year of \$10,487,226. The gold held by banks, as compared with September 25, 1891, shows an increase of \$21,994,115; surplus and profits, increase \$9,665,020; individual deposits, increase \$177,104,902; and bank deposits, increase \$100,058,423. Over two-thirds of the liabilities of the seventeen banks reported as having failed belong to the Maverick bank.

The comptroller recommends that the tax on national bank circulation be repealed. The banks have already paid into the treasury \$72,670,412 in taxes upon circulation. The banks should only be assessed in amount sufficient to defray the actual cost of the government of providing circulation. That the limit of the amount which may be loaned to any person, company or corporation or firm to 10 per cent of the capital stock of the bank be so amended as to read "Capital and surplus," and also that an exception be made in favor of temporary loans secured by collateral in our largest business centers.

That the government issues bonds having twenty, thirty and forty years to run, at a low rate of interest, with which to retire the present bonded debt of the United States, which bonds may be used as a basis to secure national bank circulation.

That the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury be empowered to remove officers and directors of banks for violations of law, leaving the vacancy so caused to be filled in the usual way, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard.

That the comptroller of the currency be allowed to appoint two general examiners, of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the public funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the various examiners in their several districts, in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency in work.

That the law be so amended as to prohibit officers and employees of a bank borrowing its funds in any manner except upon application to and approval by the board of directors.

In order to facilitate the collections of assessments upon stockholders of failed national banks that the receivers of such banks be required to file with the county clerk or register of each county in which any stockholder may reside, a statement showing the names of stockholders who reside in such county and the amount of stock held by them respectively, the filing of such statement to constitute a lien upon any realty of said stockholders, which lien may be vacated on motion and giving proper bond and shall be discharged by the receiver upon payment of the assessment.

The constitution of the United States prohibits the states from coining money or making anything except gold and silver legal tender. State bank bills, when issued, add just so much to the liabilities of the bank. They would circulate freely in times of prosperity and confidence. In times of monetary stringency and general distrust they would return to the banks for redemption. They would have to be redeemed in legal tender money provided by Congress. Congress must, under the constitution, provide all the money that possesses a full debt paying power. By every consideration of sound business principles it should provide all the money that the country requires. No public interest can be served by dividing this function with forty-four states. Every period of financial depression in the past resulted in suspension of special payments, more or less general, by the banks; that is, resulted in the inability of the banks to redeem their notes. The same conditions would produce similar results in the future.

If state bank notes are allowed to circulate their acceptances not voluntary; it becomes a necessity. Many mine owners, manufacturers, and large employers of labor practiced paying their help in store orders in order to control their trade, and made the extra profit. Surely, under the law, the acceptance or rejection of such orders was purely voluntary and yet their acceptance for force of losing their employment was general. The restoration of state bank circulation portends disaster to that class of our citizens who most need and have most right to ask protection from the government.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by showers on the lakes; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For Ohio, showers; southerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.	
7 a. m.	22
9 a. m.	23
12 m.	25
3 p. m.	26
6 p. m.	25
9 p. m.	24
Weather	Cloudy.

To DESTROY vermin on the human head and body use Bugine, with an atomizer, and afterwards wash with soap and water. This is absolutely sure and perfectly harmless. 25 cents at all dealers.